

## CLIMATE CHANGE - U.S. CLIMATE POLICY



The Conference, hosted by the Government of Indonesia, brings together representatives of over 180 countries together with observers from intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations, and the media. The two week period includes the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC, its subsidiary bodies as well as the Meeting of the Parties of the Kyoto Protocol. A ministerial segment in the second week will conclude the Conference.

What is needed is a breakthrough in the form of a roadmap for a future international agreement on enhanced global action to fight climate change in the period after 2012, the year the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol expires. The main goal of the Bali Conference is threefold: to launch negotiations on a climate change deal for the post-2012 period, to set the agenda for these negotiations and to reach agreement on when these negotiations will have to be concluded.

### Essential Background

Over a decade ago, most countries joined an international treaty -- the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) -- to begin to consider what can be done to reduce global warming and to cope with whatever temperature increases are inevitable. Recently, a number of nations have approved an addition to the treaty: the Kyoto Protocol, which has more powerful (and legally binding) measures. The UNFCCC secretariat supports all institutions involved in the climate change process, particularly the COP, the subsidiary bodies and their Bureau.

Source:  
[http://unfccc.int/essential\\_background/items/2877.php](http://unfccc.int/essential_background/items/2877.php)

### Climate Change and Clean Energy

<http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itgic/0605/ijge/welcome.htm>

The United States has made remarkable progress over the past 30 years in reducing pollution and protecting the environment within its borders. Statistics help tell the story. During this time, the U.S. economy grew by 187 percent, population grew by 39 percent, and energy consumption increased by 47 percent, yet air pollution decreased by 48 percent. In 2002, 94 percent of Americans were served by community water systems that met all health-based standards, up from 79 percent of the population in 1993.

The United States has taken a leadership role as a global environmental steward in developing a better understanding of environmental options and in shaping a sustainable approach to development. Achieving greater sustainability is a key objective in the provision and management of energy. New technologies offer the possibility of renewable energy sources that do not contaminate the air and the water, or release greenhouse gases and destroy Earth's protective ozone layer. New technologies also promise ways in which we may more efficiently utilize traditional energy resources.

Such technological innovation and development demand participation of the broad reach of society. In the United States, business, industry, and science are increasingly playing critical roles in shaping national strategies for greater energy conservation and wiser resource management and disposal.

Environmental stewardship is critical to the promise of a better life for people around the world, and authors on these pages emphasize that theme as they discuss climate change, alternative energy innovations, air quality, forest and freshwater management, and waste recycling. Included are an extensive bibliography and a collection of Web resources. Two photo stories document environmental progress over the past three decades and the development of "green" technologies, which are preparing our world for a better tomorrow.

Our distinguished contributors include Under Secretary of State Paula Dobriansky, White House Science Advisor John Marburger, Environmental Protection Agency Assistant Administrator Jeffrey Holmstead, and many dedicated scientists, activists, and citizens committed to protecting the planet we all share and on whose resources we all depend.

## Climate Change - U.S. Climate Policy

The United States Federal government has established a comprehensive policy to address climate change. This policy has three basic objectives:

- Slowing the growth of emissions
- Strengthening science, technology and institutions
- Enhancing international cooperation

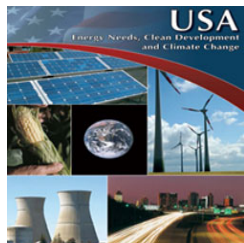


The Federal government is implementing this policy through voluntary and incentive-based programs and has established major government-wide programs to advance climate technologies and improve climate science.

More details please visit the Environmental Protection Agency site at <http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/policy/index.html>

## USA Energy Needs, Clean Development and Climate Change

The United States is working in partnership with other governments, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector to transform how energy is produced and consumed. These partnerships promise to improve the lives of billions of people in all parts of the world. Our approach draws upon the best scientific research, fosters the creativity of entrepreneurs, and involves developing world partners in order to meet our shared aspirations for our people, our economy, and our environment.



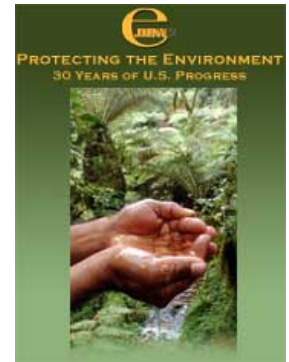
Publication on USA Energy Needs, Clean Development and Climate Change Partnerships in Action by Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, Washington, DC is available online at:  
<http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/or/2006/75337.htm#1>

## Climate Change and Clean Energy

For current U.S. foreign policy and about climate change and clean energy is produced and maintained by the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of International Information Programs available online at  
[http://usinfo.state.gov/gi/global\\_issues/climate\\_change.html](http://usinfo.state.gov/gi/global_issues/climate_change.html)

## eJournal: Protecting the Environment: 30 Years of U.S. Progress

The United States has made remarkable progress over the past 30 years in reducing pollution and protecting the environment within its borders. Statistics help tell the story. During this time, the U.S. economy grew by 187 percent, population grew by 39 percent, and energy consumption increased by 47 percent, yet air pollution decreased by 48 percent. In 2002, 94 percent of Americans were served by community water systems that met all health-based standards, up from 79 percent of the population in 1993.



The contents of the journal:

- The Environment: Shared Goals and a Common Mission
- Thirty Years of Clean Air Progress + Photo Gallery
- Environmental Progress—A Portfolio
- The U.S. Climate Change Vision
- Understanding Climate and Global Change
- Methane to Markets
- Wind Power Today
- Chemistry Goes Green + Photo Gallery
- Thinking Green—Environmental Efficiency, Technology, and Creativity
- Exporting America's "Best Idea": Sharing Our National Park System with the World
- Tending the Rivers
- Advancing Democracy and Prosperity Through Sustainable Development
- Reduce, Reuse, Recycle Green Messages

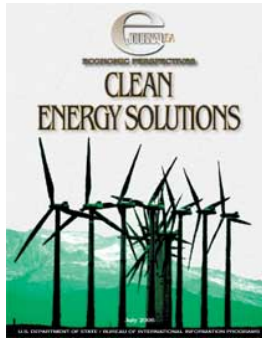
Complete journal is available free at  
<http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itgic/0605/ijge/ijge0605.pdf>

## White House: Major Economies Meeting on Energy Security and Climate Change

Private Sector Confronts Climate Change  
World Governments Address Greenhouse Gas Emissions  
Alternative Energy Technologies  
Climate Research Technology  
Public Health

## eJournal: Clean Energy Solutions

Projected dramatic increases in energy consumption in the coming decades, combined with a higher risk of climate change, require a massive global response based on technological innovation and the power of the marketplace. Experts and government officials describe the options before us, including renewable energy, novel vehicles, and low-carbon power generation, and discuss the best ways leading to a sustainable energy future.



The content of the journal:

- Introduction by Samuel W. Bodman, U.S. Secretary of Energy
- Clean Energy for Tomorrow by Paula Dobriansky
- Reinventing the Wheels: The Automotive Efficiency Revolution by Amory B. Lovins
- The Renaissance of Nuclear Energy by James A. Lake
- Renewables: Looking Toward Inexhaustible Energy by Michael Eckhart
- Small Steps Save Big in Energy by Mark D. Levine
- Clean Solutions for Power Generation by Lewis Milford
- Developing Markets for Clean Energy Technologies by Larisa E. Dobriansky
- A Road Map to Investing in Sustainable Energy by Steven Parry
- Energy Security as a Global Partnership by Paul E. Simons

Complete journal is available free at

<http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/ites/0706/ijee/ijee0706.htm>

### Links

#### U.S. Government Agencies

Climate Change Science Program  
Climate VISION  
(*Voluntary Actions to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions in the United States*)

Council on Environmental Quality  
Department of Energy  
Environmental Protection Agency  
Global Change Research Program  
National Aeronautics & Space Administration  
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration  
U.S. Geological Survey  
Clean Coal Technology & the President's Clean Coal Power Initiative  
Clean Energy Initiative  
Climate Change Technology Program  
Department of Agriculture  
Department of Energy International Agreements Database  
Department of Energy Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy  
Energy Information Administration/Renewable & Alternative Fuels  
Energy Star  
Energy TechNet  
Global Nuclear Energy Partnership  
National Energy Technology Laboratory  
National Renewable Energy Laboratory  
White House: Energy Security for the 21st Century

### Organizations

Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate  
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change  
U.S. Global Change Research Information Office  
Alliance to Save Energy  
American Council on Renewable Energy  
Business Council for Sustainable Energy  
Clean Energy Group  
Environmental and Energy Study Institute  
Global Village Energy Partnership  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) Energy Research Council  
Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles  
Rice University Baker Institute Energy Forum  
Rocky Mountain Institute  
Stanford University Global Climate and Energy Project  
World Alliance for Decentralized Energy

### Online Reading

[Climate Change Affecting Earth's Outermost Atmosphere](#)  
*National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR), December 2006*  
[Climate of 2006](#)  
*(U.S. and Global Climate Perspectives) National Climatic Data Center, December 2006*  
[National Goal to Reduce Emissions Intensity](#)  
*Global Change Data and Information System, December 2006*  
[Our Changing Planet: The U.S. Climate Change Program for Fiscal Year 2007.](#)  
*U.S. Climate Change Science Program and the Subcommittee on Global Change Research, November 2006*  
[State of the Arctic](#)  
*NOAA Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research/ Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory, October 2006 (PDF)*  
[U.S. Approach to Climate Change](#)  
*Dr. Robert C. Marlay, U.S. Department of Energy, October 2006 (PDF 4.2MB)*